

[Mr. KERRY] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 50, a concurrent resolution concerning human and political rights and in support of a resolution of the crisis in Kosova.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 85

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. BOND] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 85, a resolution to express the sense of the Senate that obstetrician-gynecologists should be included in Federal laws relating to the provision of health care.

## SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 52—TO RECOGNIZE AND ENCOURAGE THE CONVENING OF A NATIONAL SILVER-HAIRED CONGRESS

Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BOND, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. BYRD, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. DODD, Mr. DOLE, Mr. DORGAN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. GLENN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. HELMS, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. INOUE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERREY, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PELL, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. REID, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SIMON, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. WELLSTONE) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources:

## S. CON. RES. 52

Whereas many States have encouraged and facilitated the creation of senior citizen legislative and advocacy bodies;

Whereas in creating such bodies such States have provided to many older Americans the opportunity to express concerns, promote appropriate interests, and advance the common good by influencing the legislation and actions of State government; and

Whereas a National Silver-Haired Congress, with representatives from each State, would provide a national forum for a non-partisan evaluation of grassroots solutions to concerns shared by an increasing number of older Americans: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the congress hereby recognizes and encourages the convening of an annual National Silver-Haired Congress in the District of Columbia.*

• Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I submit a concurrent resolution to recognize and encourage the convening of a national silver-haired congress. This concurrent resolution passed the Senate and the House of Representatives in 1994. Unfortunately, since each concurrent resolution was not voted on by the other Chamber, neither was technically adopted.

That is why I am resubmitting this legislation—I think it is important, and I want both Houses to formally endorse this plan. As ranking member of the Aging Subcommittee, I am joined by Senators COHEN and PRYOR, chair

and ranking member of the Special Subcommittee on Aging, and many more of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in sponsoring this important piece of legislation.

What is a national silver-haired congress? Well, it is the vision of a truly inspirational group of seniors. Beginning back in 1973, a group of Missouri seniors got together and decided to get involved. They formed a silver-haired legislature. They modeled their legislature after the State's and took up pieces of legislation that affected seniors.

That was 1973. Today, almost half the States have silver-haired legislatures. These mock legislatures take bills through the entire legislative process and present their bills that they pass to their State legislators. These recommendations are taken very seriously. The silver-haired legislatures have helped in the passage of many programs: from consumer protections and crime prevention to health care, housing, and long-term care.

I am submitting today a concurrent resolution to create the first national silver-haired congress. Based on the experience of the silver-haired legislatures in the States, this silver-haired congress would provide a national forum for aging issues—a forum patterned after the U.S. Congress. It will be completely staffed by older Americans, and serve to address the broad range of seniors issues. Like us, this silver-haired congress would be comprised of 100 senators and 435 representatives. But unlike us, all the members will serve without pay.

The population of older Americans is growing at a faster rate than any other age group. As this elderly population grows, it is more important than ever to encourage the input of seniors in our political process. At no cost whatsoever to the American public, a national silver-haired congress will provide a national forum for issues of concern to older Americans. The input and counsel that a forum like this will provide to the U.S. Congress is invaluable.

It is with great enthusiasm and excitement that I submit this concurrent resolution and ask my colleagues to support this wonderful proposal for a national silver-haired congress.●

## SENATE RESOLUTION 246—RELATIVE TO THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE WHITE-WATER DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION AND RELATED MATTERS

Mr. DOLE submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

## S. RES. 246

## SECTION 1. FUNDS FOR SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

There shall be made available from the contingent fund of the Senate out of the Account for Expenses for Inquiries and Investigations, for use not later than June 17, 1996, by the Special Committee to Inves-

tigate Whitewater Development Corporation and Related Matters (hereafter in this Resolution referred to as the "special committee"), established by Senate Resolution 120, 104th Congress, agreed to May 17, 1995 (as amended by Senate Resolution 153, 104th Congress, agreed to July 17, 1995) to carry out the investigation, study and hearings authorized by that Senate Resolution—

(1) a sum equal to not more than \$450,000.

(A) for payment of salaries and other expenses of the special committee; and

(B) not more than \$350,000 of which may be used by the special committee for the procurement of the services of individual consultants or organizations thereof; and

(2) such additional sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the special committee.

## SEC. 2. TERMINATION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

(a) HEARINGS.—Not later than June 14, 1996, the special committee shall complete the investigation, study, and hearings authorized by Senate Resolution 120, 104th Congress, agreed to May 17, 1995 (as amended by Senate Resolution 153, 104th Congress, agreed to July 17, 1995).

(b) REPORT.—Not later than June 17, 1996, the special committee shall submit to the Senate the final public report required by section 9(b) of Senate Resolution 120, 104th Congress, agreed to May 17, 1995 (as amended by Senate Resolution 153, 104th Congress, agreed to July 17, 1995) on the results of the investigation, study, and hearings conducted pursuant to that Resolution.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 247—RELATIVE TO IMIA ISLET

Mr. SPECTER (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

## S. RES. 247

Whereas Greece and Turkey are engaged in a dispute over sovereignty to an islet in the Aegean Sea called Imia by Greece and Kardak by Turkey:

Whereas the islet is a dependent of the Island of Calimnos, an island in the Dodecanese region of the Aegean Sea:

Whereas in Article 15 of the Treaty of Peace with Turkey, and other Instruments, signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, Turkey renounced in favor of Italy all right and title of Turkey over 12 islands in the Dodecanese region that were occupied at the time of the Treaty by Italy, including the Island of Calimnos, and the islets dependent on such islands;

Whereas the Convention Between Italy and Turkey for the Delimitation of the Territorial Waters Between the Coasts of Anatolia and the Island of Castellorizio, signed at Ankara on January 4, 1932, established the rights of Italy and Turkey in coastal islands, waters, and rocks in the Aegean Sea and delimited a maritime frontier between the two countries:

Whereas a Protocol to that Convention established a border between Italy and Turkey which placed the islet under the control of Italy;

Whereas in Article 14 of the 1947 Treaty of Peace with Italy, Italy ceded to Greece the Island of Calimnos and adjacent islets;

Whereas the Eastern Mediterranean region, in which the Aegean Sea is located, is a region of vital strategic importance to the United States;

Whereas both Greece and Turkey are members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and allies of the United States;

Whereas it is in the interest of the United States and other nations to have the dispute resolved peacefully; and

Whereas the International Court of Justice in The Hague was established to promote the peaceful resolution of international disputes in conformity with international law: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that the Government of Greece and the Government of Turkey should—

(1) submit to the International Court of Justice in The Hague the dispute of such governments over sovereignty to the islet in the Aegean Sea called Imia by Greece and Kardak by Turkey; and

(2) agree to be bound by the decision of the Court with respect to the dispute.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, for thousands of years, the Aegean Sea, and the Eastern Mediterranean as a whole, has been a critical geopolitical region. I believe it is in the national interest of the United States to have the countries in this region resolve their disputes peacefully. As former Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrook recently noted, "you cannot have the southern flank of NATO in constant tension without having strategic instability, which will ultimately wreck NATO."

Unfortunately, Greece and Turkey—both members of NATO, and both allies of the United States—have been locked in bitter conflict for many hundreds of years. The case of Cyprus is a tragic recent example. I am concerned that in such a climate of hostility, relatively minor disputes could erupt into major conflict. It could be a war which would spread to that area.

The most recent manifestation of tension between Greece and Turkey centers on Imia and other islets in the Aegean. The sovereignty questions are quite complex, and involve treaties and other agreements signed after World War I and World War II, including the Paris Peace Treaty of 1947, the Italo-Turkish Agreement of 1932, and the 1923 Lausanne Peace Treaty. Simply put, each nation claims the islet of Imia, called Kardak by Turkey, as part of its national territory.

However, I believe that this dispute should be resolved in the International Court of Justice [ICJ] at The Hague. The ICJ was established to promote the peaceful resolution of international disputes in conformity with international law. The dispute over the islet of Imia is, in my judgment, an ideal candidate for adjudication by The Hague.

It is for that reason I am submitting this sense of the Senate resolution, which calls upon Greece and Turkey to submit their dispute to the ICJ, and agree to be bound by the decision of the court. The Eastern Mediterranean is a region of critical importance. I believe that it is essential to resolve conflict peacefully, and to work with the countries of the region to resolve key issues in a way that is consistent with the rule of law. This resolution, in my judgment, is a critical first step in ensuring that relatively minor conflicts do not escalate into major ones.

Mr. President, I will read the resolve clause of the resolution:

That it is the sense of the Senate that the Government of Greece and the Government of Turkey should—

(1) submit to the International Court of Justice in The Hague the dispute of such governments over sovereignty to the islet in the Aegean Sea called Imia by Greece and Kardak by Turkey; and

(2) agree to be bound by the decision of the Court with respect to that dispute.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

#### THE HEALTH INSURANCE REFORM ACT OF 1996

##### THOMAS AMENDMENT NO. 3673

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. THOMAS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1028) to provide increased access to health care benefits, to provide increased portability of health care benefits, to provide increased security of health care benefits, to increase the purchasing power of individuals and small employers, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of the bill, insert the following new section:

#### SEC. . PAYMENTS TO HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATIONS AND COMPETITIVE MEDICAL PLANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1876(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395mm(a)) is amended to read as follows:

"(a)(1)(A) The Secretary shall annually determine, and shall announce (in a manner intended to provide notice to interested parties) not later than August 1 before the calendar year concerned—

"(i) a per capita rate of payment for individuals who are enrolled under this section with an eligible organization which has entered into a risk-sharing contract and who are entitled to benefits under part A and enrolled under part B, and

"(ii) a per capita rate of payment for individuals who are so enrolled with such an organization and who are enrolled under part B only.

For purposes of this section, the term 'risk-sharing contract' means a contract entered into under subsection (g) and the term 'reasonable cost reimbursement contract' means a contract entered into under subsection (h).

"(B) The annual per capita rate of payment for each medicare payment area (as defined in paragraph (5)) shall be equal to the adjusted capitation rate (as defined in paragraph (4)), adjusted by the Secretary for—

"(i) individuals who are enrolled under this section with an eligible organization which has entered into a risk-sharing contract and who are enrolled under part B only; and

"(ii) such risk factors as age, disability status, gender, institutional status, and such other factors as the Secretary determines to be appropriate so as to ensure actuarial equivalence. The Secretary may add to, modify, or substitute for such factors, if such changes will improve the determination of actuarial equivalence.

"(C) In the case of an eligible organization with a risk-sharing contract, the Secretary shall make monthly payments in advance and in accordance with the rate determined under subparagraph (B) and except as provided in subsection (g)(2), to the organization

for each individual enrolled with the organization under this section.

"(D) The Secretary shall establish a separate rate of payment to an eligible organization with respect to any individual determined to have end-stage renal disease and enrolled with the organization. Such rate of payment shall be actuarially equivalent to rates paid to other enrollees in the payment area (or such other area as specified by the Secretary).

"(E)(i) The amount of payment under this paragraph may be retroactively adjusted to take into account any difference between the actual number of individuals enrolled in the plan under this section and the number of such individuals estimated to be so enrolled in determining the amount of the advance payment.

"(ii)(I) Subject to subclause (II), the Secretary may make retroactive adjustments under clause (i) to take into account individuals enrolled during the period beginning on the date on which the individual enrolls with an eligible organization (which has a risk-sharing contract under this section) under a health benefit plan operated, sponsored, or contributed to by the individual's employer or former employer (or the employer or former employer of the individual's spouse) and ending on the date on which the individual is enrolled in the plan under this section, except that for purposes of making such retroactive adjustments under this clause, such period may not exceed 90 days.

"(II) No adjustment may be made under subclause (I) with respect to any individual who does not certify that the organization provided the individual with the explanation described in subsection (c)(3)(E) at the time the individual enrolled with the organization.

"(F)(i) At least 45 days before making the announcement under subparagraph (A) for the year, the Secretary shall provide for notice to eligible organizations of proposed changes to be made in the methodology or benefit coverage assumptions from the methodology and assumptions used in the previous announcement and shall provide such organizations an opportunity to comment on such proposed changes.

"(ii) In each announcement made under subparagraph (A) for a year, the Secretary shall include an explanation of the assumptions (including any benefit coverage assumptions) and changes in methodology used in the announcement in sufficient detail so that eligible organizations can compute per capita rates of payment for individuals located in each county (or equivalent medicare payment area) which is in whole or in part within the service area of such an organization.

"(2) With respect to any eligible organization which has entered into a reasonable cost reimbursement contract, payments shall be made to such plan in accordance with subsection (h)(2) rather than paragraph (1).

"(3) Subject to subsections (c)(2)(B)(ii) and (c)(7), payments under a contract to an eligible organization under paragraph (1) or (2) shall be instead of the amounts which (in the absence of the contract) would be otherwise payable, pursuant to sections 1814(b) and 1833(a), for services furnished by or through the organization to individuals enrolled with the organization under this section.

"(4)(A) For purposes of this section, the 'adjusted capitation rate' for a medicare payment area (as defined in paragraph (5)) is equal to the greatest of the following:

"(i) The sum of—

"(I) the area-specific percentage for the year (as specified under subparagraph (B) for the year) of the area-specific adjusted capitation rate for the year for the medicare payment area, as determined under subparagraph (C), and